

# **BASIC KNOWLEDGE IN MARINE SCIENCES**

Edited by

Normawaty Mohammd-Noor



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## Chapter 23 Determination of Aliphatic and Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Marine Environment

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### Introduction

The studies on hydrocarbon components in the aquatic environment are based on the water column, organisms and sediments analyses. Hydrocarbon occurs in petroleum products, oil and grease, natural gases, coal tars and deep Earth gases. Many hydrocarbons are useful as fuels, and use in cooking gas, gasoline, naphtha, benzene, kerosene, paraffin and lubricating oils. There are two main categories of hydrocarbon which are aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons.

An aliphatic hydrocarbon is constituted as alkanes, alkenes and alkynes. Their isomers are classified into two which are saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons based on the bond types between carbon atoms (Solomons & Fryhle, 2000). Alkanes are the types of saturated hydrocarbon that has the maximum possible number of hydrogen atoms and has no double bonds with a general formula  $C_n H_{2n+2}$ , where  $n$  is the number of carbon atom in the molecules. The simplest alkane is methane ( $CH_4$ ) (Fessenden *et al.*, 1998). At a standard condition, alkanes with fewer than 5 carbons ( $CH_4$  to  $C_4H_{10}$ ) are gases; alkanes with 5 to 17 carbons ( $C_5H_{12}$  to  $C_{17}H_{36}$ ) are liquid; and alkanes with more than 18 carbons (after  $C_{18}H_{38}$ ) are solids and referred to as waxed or paraffin (Wright & Welbourn, 2002). Unsaturated is a term used when any carbon structure contains double or triple bonds such as alkenes and alkynes. Alkenes contain one or more carbon-carbon double bonds, has a general formula  $C_n H_{2n}$  and the simplest alkene is ethene ( $C_2H_4$ ). Alkynes contain one or more carbon-carbon triple bonds with the general formula  $C_n H_{2n-2}$  and the simplest alkyne is ethyne ( $HC\equiv CH$ ) (Solomons & Fryhle, 2000).